

MR. LAWFORD DIES

Mr. Thomas J. Lawford, 69 years of age, farmer living on the Elba-New Brockton highway, died on Aug. 17 at six o'clock p.m.

One son, George B. Lawford, survived. The body was carried to Florida for burial on August 18 at two o'clock. Rev. Walter Moore conducted funeral services at the Assembly of God Church, Bonneau-Jeter had charge of funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Ada Shealy has returned to Elba from a hospital where she received treatment for two weeks. Her many friends trust that she may have a speedy recovery.

HENRY C. GOODSON IS AIRCRAFT MECHANIC

Seymour Johnson Field, N.C.—Pfc. Henry C. Goodson, Rt. 1, New Brockton, Ala., has been graduated from the aircraft mechanics' school here in the Army Air Forces Training Command.

The immunization of students will receive the immediate attention of health authorities this year in order to help them in volunteering to harvest crops, particularly town children with no rural experience, may have this service.

Plans are made for their protection against polluted drinking water, unsafe transportation vehicles and proximity to machinery which might endanger the young volunteers.

The annual summer clinics held at various centers throughout the county have been completed with effective results, according to the health officer.

Miss Susan Hughes visited Elba this week in the interest of the American Red Cross.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance. All kinds of Automobile and Truck coverage. Also Surety Bonds.

If we can be of any service to you, please call on us.

Our Rates are governed by the State of Alabama Bureau of Insurance, Montgomery, Ala.

CLARK & FOLSOM, Agents

Representing
The New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, N. J.
A Stock Company

Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa.,
A Stock Company

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance. All kinds of Automobile and Truck coverage. Also Surety Bonds.

Rent Notes, 2 for 5¢, at The Clipper office.

Work Clothes For Men of Action

Big Brother! Durabil! Money-worth! Rockford! are names that mean quality and savings to the man-on-the-job.

CAPESKIN JACKET

With Slide Fastener Front Closing!

\$12.95

Rugged comfort against icy blasts very light on your shoulders! Handsome style jacket with comfortable yoke and belted back. Rayon lined. Aviation tan. 34-46.

WHIPCORD PANTS

Sanforized Battle-Axe Fabric!

\$1.95

Extra-tough, extra-heavy laundry-proof fabric used in these expertly tailored, full-cut work pants. Adjustable waistbands, 5 pockets, and wide cuffs. Sizes 29 to 44.

Boys' Rugged Jackets for work and school. Of part wool fabric with full leather trim. Sizes 6 to 18..... **\$4.95**

Forrest Talbot recently received a letter from his son, Kenneth, saying that he likes his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. He said he had a good job and would enjoy having his Elba friends write to him at his new address, 1200 W. Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. He said he likes the delightful cool nights and mornings they have been having—it was actually frosty one August morning. We wonder if Kenny will like the Michigan weather along about next January.

Miss Edna Stewart has returned to St. Louis, Mo., to finish her last year of senior high school, after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stewart, of New Brockton.

Miss Totsey Rhodes returned to Dothan the first of last week after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rhodes. She was accompanied by Miss Jean Rhodes, who visited in Dothan for a few days.

John Frank Lindsey, who is attending A. P. I., Auburn, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lindsey, during the week-end.

Mr. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Mrs. Dove Johnson, Mrs. Bicker Ham, and Miss Zadie Rowe have returned from summer school at State Teachers College, Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunaway, of Enterprise, visited their son, County Supt. A. C. Dunaway, and family during the week-end.

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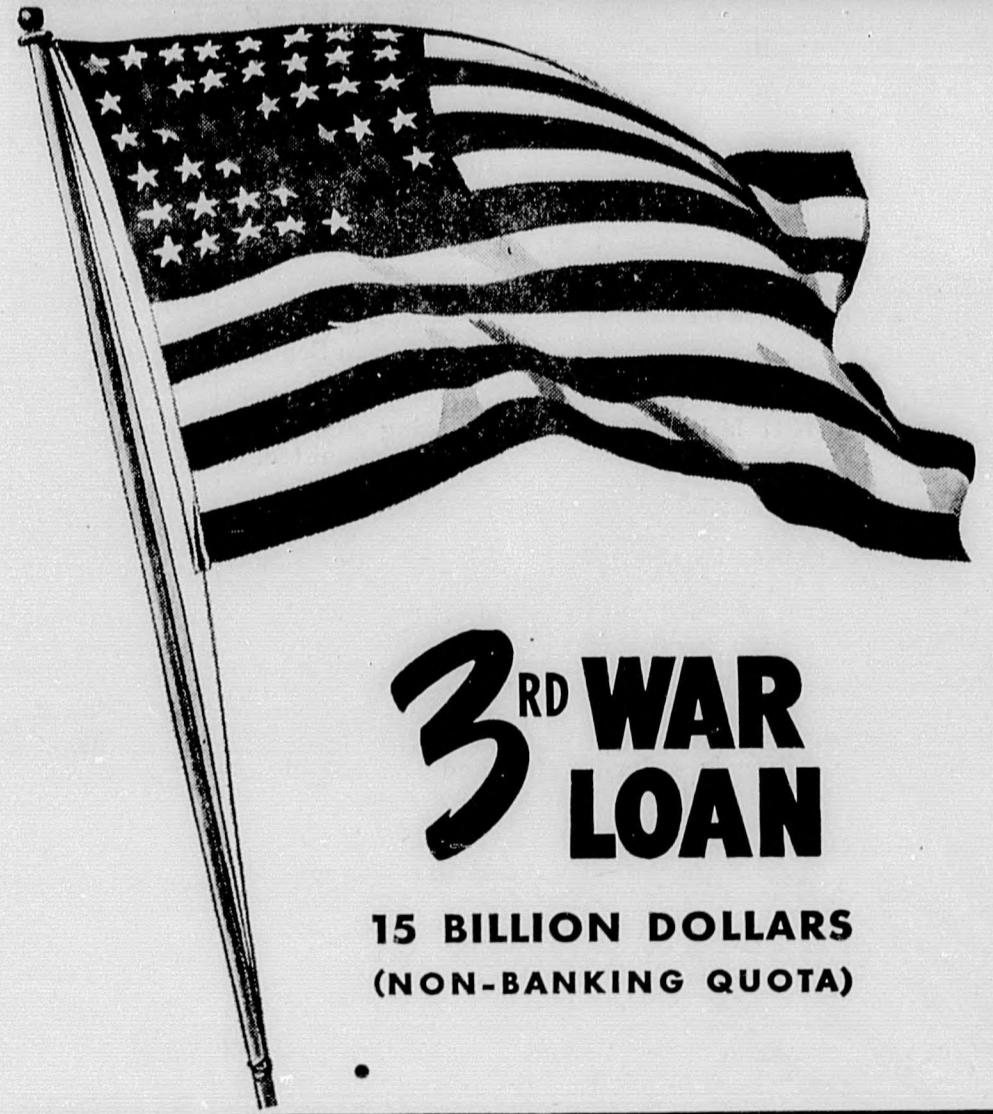
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Mr. and Mrs. John Dunaway, of Enterprise

Thursday - September 9

THE 3rd WAR LOAN DRIVE STARTS —TO BACK THE INVASION!



**3rd WAR
LOAN**

15 BILLION DOLLARS
(NON-BANKING QUOTA)

What you will be asked to do—

MOK WULL the date—Thursday, September 9th. For on that day, you must answer to your country's call.

On that day, the 3rd War Loan Drive opens. To you—and to every other true American—a clarion call goes forth to rally to the support of our flag.

You will be asked to back our fighting forces to the very limit of your resources. You will be asked to go all out in your efforts in investing in Extra Bonds—more War Bonds than you perhaps think you can possibly afford.

To meet the national quota, every individual in the country who earns a wage or draws an income or has accumulated funds must invest, if he possibly can, in at least one EXTRA \$100 War Bond. Those who can, must invest more—thousands of dollars' worth more. Each and every one must help him do it.

Scrape up the money from every source you can—turn in all the loose cash you carry with you... dig out what you had tucked away "just in case." Go without pleasures, luxuries, even necessities this September. And give our fighting men the things they need to fight with—and win.

These men are throwing everything they have into this fierce invasion push. They are giving their blood, their lives. No one can put a price

on such courage, self-sacrifice, devotion. But you can show you're with them to the limit! You can say it with Bonds... EXTRA Bonds this month.

World's Safest Investments

For this 3rd War Loan, you will be offered your choice of various government securities. Choose the one that fits your requirements.

United States War Savings Bonds Series "A"; gives you back \$4 for every \$3 when the bond matures. Interest: 2.9% a year, compounded semiannually, if held to maturity. Denominations: \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

Redemption: Anytime 60 days after issue date. Price: 75% of maturity value.

2% Treasury Bonds of 1944-1949, readily marketable, acceptable as bank collateral. Redeemable at par and accrued interest for the purpose of satisfying Federal estate taxes. Dated September 15, 1943; due December 15, 1949. Denominations: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. Price: par and accrued interest.

Other securities: Series "C" Savings Notes; 2% Certificates of Indebtedness; 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-1953; United States Savings Bonds series "F"; United States Savings Bonds series "G".

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

This Advertisement Is A Contribution To The War Effort and Third War Loan Campaign By

Sawyer Candy Company and White Cleaners & Laundry
Elba, Alabama

Mr. Alabama Power Company

W. E. SNUGGS HEADS SELMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Ozark, Ala., Sept. 2.—W. E. Snuggs, principal of the Dale County High School for the past fifteen years, has been elected by the Selma Board of Education to head the Selma City Schools, succeeding Walter M. Jackson, who resigned to enter military service.

J. O. Barnes, assistant principal, will succeed Mr. Snuggs as principal of the Dale County High School.

President of the Alabama Education Association, Prof. Snuggs, before coming to Ozark, was for eight years principal of the Coffee County High School at Enterprise.

He is at present Lieutenant-Governor of the Alabama Division Alabama Kiwanis, and is Commander of the Ninth District of the American Legion.

He is a graduate of A. P. L. Auburn, holds a Master's degree from Columbia University and has worked two summers on his Ph. degree at Columbia University.

**BEAUTY THAT
Is Not
TRANSIENT**

The inspired beauty of our funerals is not transient—it is a timeless memory—priceless and of enduring consolation. For in each of our services we leave no detail overlooked that is essential for perfection.

BONNEAU-JETER FUNERAL DIRECTORS

ELBA and BRANTLEY

Dear etc.

TRANSFERRED

Sgt. Clayton D. Taylor, son of Mrs. Amelia Nevels of Elba, has been recently transferred from Harding Field, Baton Rouge, La., to the Army Air Field, Waycross, Georgia.

A few drops of vinegar added to water in which meat is cooking will help to soften the connective tissue of the meat and so reduce the time of cooking.

**TO CHECK
MALARIA
in 7 DAYS
take 666
Liquid for Malarial Symptoms.**

If the person who sent in notice from Friendship west of Danley's Cross Roads about a coming event, will write us giving his or her name we will be glad to publish the notice.

We have received a number of letters asking us to remind all writers to sign their names so that we may know the author of news items or announcements. We cannot publish unsigned articles.

May stoves "rust out" before they "wear out." Look for leaks, then remove rust with oil and steel wool.

PLEASE SIGN NAME

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God's Will for His People. They are to:

I. Move Toward the Goal (vv. 11, 12).

God has a schedule. He wanted them to move on the certain day to the goal. Since the year is now nearly over, referred to here, better begin with the spring equinox, this was about the middle of May. The dry season was ahead—a good time to move.

Those who think the purposes of God for men are nebulous and uncertain, who do not believe in God, are obviously wrong. His plan is good and acceptable and perfect; let us find and follow it.

We do not have a pillar of clouds to guide us before us. We do not need it, for we, unlike the Israelites, have God's Word for guidance.

Those who think the purposes of God for men are nebulous and uncertain, who do not believe in God, are obviously wrong. His plan is good and acceptable and perfect; let us find and follow it.

The important thing is to obey promptly and willingly, and we should have the blessing of God.

II. Bring Others With You (vv. 12-13).

Those who go up to the promised land should not go alone, they should bring others with them.

Moses had his hand in touch with the family of his father-in-law (known both as Jethro and Raguel or Reuel), now sees the value of having with him his brother-in-law, who had no acquaintance with the great and terrible wilderness through which they were to pass that would be invaluable as a guide and helper.

In giving him the invitation, however, Moses stressed the opposite thought—that it would be good for Hobab, if he came with them. That was not true, but it was not the right approach.

Men do not respond to the opportunity to advance spiritual things that are remote to the challenges to usefulness. The motive of acquisition is strong, but the best folk are not as interested in things they can get as those they can give.

The church may stress too much its value as a place of refuge and not enough the unparalleled opportunity it affords for sacrificial service.

When Moses changed his plea and revealed his need of Hobab, the response was immediate. He had three: a friend and a helper.

III. Follow God's Guidance (vv. 33-34).

God gave special guidance, this occurs with much commonality, was found in the midst of the people, now moved out before them.

It was the symbol of God's presence. As they went out into the world, God would be with them, "great and terrible." It was as though God Himself went before them.

Is not this always true? The "Captain of Our Salvation," Jesus Christ, is not One who tarries in safety at the rear and sends up orders to those who are in the front to solve his problems. He goes before us!

The pillar of cloud hovered over the people enough to give them shelter from the sun and rain in the desert. God is mindful of the road. His people must travel, and in His loving-kindness provides for their protection and guidance.

But there are many who are tempted to question whether God knows of their trials and afflictions. He does, and He will not permit them to be tried beyond their ability to bear it.

When the ark went forward, their leader, Moses, addressed them in the name of the Lord. The people whose God is the Lord may count on Him to scatter their enemies.

All of human life is either a journey or a battle, and often it is both. We must arise and make a valiant war against the forces of evil if we are to have freedom for God. But we must recall that our foes, as Christians, are also God's foes.

The battle is not over but God's, and we will call on Him to rise up and smite the enemy.

Note that after the forward march came a time of rest. God always gives His people an opportunity for needed rest.

Your friend,
Rexey Kilpatrick

Mr. Alabama Power Company

THE ELBA CLIPPER

CHARLES S. LEE, III MEETS DEATH AT SEA

D. JONES QUALIFIES AS GUNNER'S MATE

Great Lakes, Ill., Aug. 30—Henry D. Jones, husband of Mrs. D. Jones, Elba, Ala., was graduated as a qualified "striker" from the Service School for Gunner's Mates at the U. S. Naval Station here today. He now awaits assignment to active duty aboard a Navy Man-o'-war, or to some naval shore station.

The Bluejacket was selected for this advanced training on showing a special aptitude when given a series of tests in recruit training. He has received both comprehensive training courses and practical experience while in school.

After gaining more experience in his new Navy job, he will be eligible for advancement to a petty officer's rating.

Lamar (Babes) Bullard returned last week from a trip to Japan. Dick Dierck at Perry, Fla., Jerry came to Elba with Lamar for a visit in the Bullard home.

Pfc. Macon Miller spent Monday here with Mrs. Miller and son.

Miss Betty Jean Bullard, of Camp Rucker, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bullard, and family during the past week-end.

Master Dick Jones left Monday for his home in Ft. Myers, Fla. He was accompanied home by his grandmother, Mrs. C. O. Miller, and Mrs. Hawley Spurin and daughter, who will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spurin for several days.

NO ONE

can hope to progress in business today by following the methods of yesterday.

Hayes Funeral Home

Hearse and Ambulance Service

Phones - 21 and 149

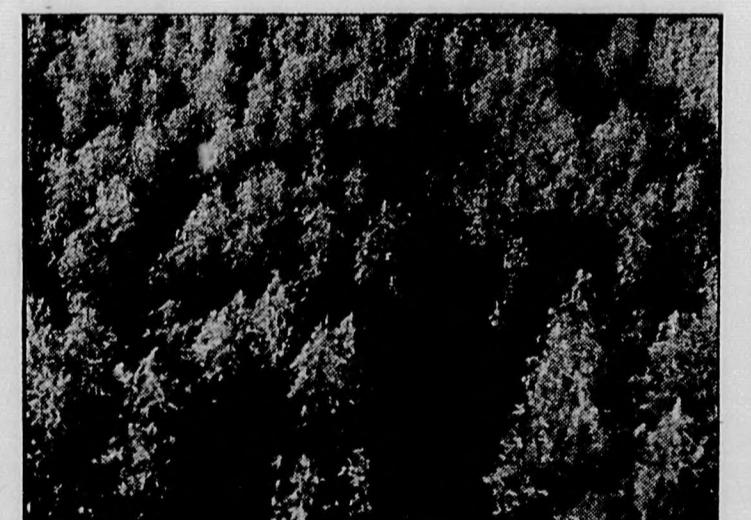
AT HOME AND FOUNTAIN
PEPSI-COLA
TOPS 'EM ALL! 5¢

Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Franchised Bottler: Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Luverne, Ala.

Keep Your Fields Green
Plant Cover Crops On Dug Peanut Land

IT WILL PAY



BLUE LUPINE



OATS

The above Blue Lupine and Oats were planted broadcast before peanuts were dug last September. The digging operations covered the seed. No other treatment necessary to cover seed. These pictures were made February 23, 1943, after hogs had grazed scattered peanuts.

Dug Peanuts Mean Naked Land and Washed Soil

Your Land Supports You--Protect It!

Use Cover Crops For Soil Improvement

Wiregrass Soil Conservation District

This announcement is a contribution to the Food Production Program by:

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Walldrop and children, of Marianna, Fla., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walldrop, during the past weekend.

Miss Ibell Whitman, student at Hinds College, Birmingham, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Whitman, and family, during the week-end.

Mrs. W. O. Vaughn, who has been undergoing treatment at a Doctor's hospital for two weeks, returned to her home last week. Friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

CLARK & FOLSOM, Agents

The New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, N. J., A Stock Company
Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., A Stock Company

We write Fire and Tornado coverage. All kinds of Automobile and Truck coverage. Also Surety Bonds.

If we can be of any service to you, please call on us.

Our rates are governed by the State of Alabama Bureau of Insurance, Montgomery, Ala.

GIN DAYS

On account of ginning season being about over, we have decided to gin only three days each week, on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

This practice will go into effect beginning MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

**CLARK & NELSON
ELBA GIN & WAREH'SE CO.
GRIMES & JONES**

We Have Bought The Entire Stock and Fixtures of

Firestone Home and Auto Supply Store

and have moved it to our show room where all the merchandise is on display now. We will buy all new stock that is available and try to keep a full and complete line. If you have been using items from this stock, come in now and see our display. Lewis Brooks formerly operated the store and we invite his customers and friends to continue their patronage with us.

**We Pay CASH
For Good, Clean
USED CARS**

Prices are good right now and we have the cash waiting for you. Drive your car in today and let us see it.

Dorsey Brothers

Phone 146
Elba, Alabama

Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell, swap, rent or locate lost property, try an ad in this column.

STRAY HOG—One barrow hog, at A. L. Lanier's Elba, Route 5. Owner can recover by paying expenses.

FOR SALE—1930 2-door Model A Ford, in good condition. See Bascom Miller at Miller's Service Station, Elba.

FOR SALE—Benthal Peanut Picker; needs repair but has good chains and sprockets. Marvin Elmore, Elba, Route 1. \$2.95

NOTICE—I can get tires all sizes for cars and trucks. Bring your certificates to me. Can give two or three day service. T. N. Heath, Woco-Pep Station, Elba.

PERMANENT WAVE—Do your own permanent with Charm-Kut Kit. Complete equipment including 40 curlers and shampoo. Easy to do, absolutely harmless. Praised by thousands.包括 Fay McKenzie, glamorous movie star. Money refunded if not satisfied. Whitman Drug Company, Elba, Alabama.

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One battle won does not win a war. We've got tougher times ahead.
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MRS. ENGLISH HONORED
ON BIRTHDAY—
The children of Mrs. J. J. English honored her with a happy birthday celebration at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee English on September 1. A tempting birthday supper was served on the lawn and the table was covered with a beautifully decorated birthday cake, topped with 83 candles. Mrs. English was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

Attending were all the children, grandchildren and four great-grandchildren; also her brother, Mr. Jim Young, and Mrs. Joe L. Young, both of Elba, John Loftin, Jr., of Washington, and Miss Mabel Brunson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowell, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Floyd and children, Elsie, Charles, Jr., and Charlotte, of Phenix City, visited relatives here during the past weekend.

Mr. Ernest Hammond and daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Hammond, of Dothan, visited relatives in Elba this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Edmundson, their daughters, Mrs. Margaret Edmundson and Mrs. Milton Edmundson returned Monday evening from a visit to relatives at Fairburn, Ga. They attended a family reunion there Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Felson were visitors to Enterprise Monday evening, where they attended a meeting of the American Legion.

Mrs. H. J. Clark has returned from Moody's hospital in Dothan, where she underwent an operation. Her friends will be glad to know that she is doing nicely.

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These are the responsibilities of management. And the particular responsibility to meet and lick these problems means a lot today, both on the food-producing and weapon-producing fronts.

Ability to manage isn't picked up overnight. For good management is a skill just as much as good workmanship is learned the hard way.

It won't be forgotten overnight, either. For it is these men who, on farms and in factory, have actually produced the things from which our high living standard is derived, who can and will continue to give every American a more abundant life in the peacetime years to come. **General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.**

Buy the General Electric radio program, "The Hour of Charm," Sunday 10 p.m. EWT, NBC—"The World Today," news, every weekday 6:45 p.m. EWT, CBS.

BUY WAR BONDS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SO 512-211

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Walldrop and children, of Marianna, Fla., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walldrop, during the past weekend.

Miss Ibell Whitman, student at Hinds College, Birmingham, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Whitman, and family, during the week-end.

Mrs. W. O. Vaughn, who has been undergoing treatment at a Doctor's hospital for two weeks, returned to her home last week. Friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

CLARK & FOLSOM, Agents

The New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, N. J., A Stock Company
Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., A Stock Company

We write Fire and Tornado coverage. All kinds of Automobile and Truck coverage. Also Surety Bonds.

If we can be of any service to you, please call on us.

Our rates are governed by the State of Alabama Bureau of Insurance, Montgomery, Ala.

GIN DAYS

On account of ginning season being about over, we have decided to gin only three days each week, on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

This practice will go into effect beginning MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

**CLARK & NELSON
ELBA GIN & WAREH'SE CO.
GRIMES & JONES**

We Have Bought The Entire Stock and Fixtures of

Firestone Home and Auto Supply Store

and have moved it to our show room where all the merchandise is on display now. We will buy all new stock that is available and try to keep a full and complete line. If you have been using items from this stock, come in now and see our display. Lewis Brooks formerly operated the store and we invite his customers and friends to continue their patronage with us.

**We Pay CASH
For Good, Clean
USED CARS**

Prices are good right now and we have the cash waiting for you. Drive your car in today and let us see it.

Dorsey Brothers

Phone 146
Elba, Alabama

Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell, swap, rent or locate lost property, try an ad in this column.

STRAY HOG—One barrow hog, at A. L. Lanier's Elba, Route 5. Owner can recover by paying expenses.

FOR SALE—1930 2-door Model A Ford, in good condition. See Bascom Miller at Miller's Service Station, Elba.

FOR SALE—Benthal Peanut Picker; needs repair but has good chains and sprockets. Marvin Elmore, Elba, Route 1. \$2.95

NOTICE—I can get tires all sizes for cars and trucks. Bring your certificates to me. Can give two or three day service. T. N. Heath, Woco-Pep Station, Elba.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC



"Tell your rationing board you are cutting pulpwood"

says Prentiss Brown,
Administrator of Office of
Price Administration



Now is the time to report to your local rationing board while prices are high and pulpwood badly needed.

Cut wisely and the remaining trees will live longer. Your forester or county agent will help you select trees for cutting.

Examine your property and get in touch with our local dealer, or telephone, or write for prices and specifications.

you should report the fact to your local rationing board, giving full information as to the number of cords to be cut and the distance it must be trucked.

"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

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"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

"If you are using gasoline-powered equipment in sawing, drawing or trucking pulpwood and it is absolutely necessary for you to have an additional allowance,

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Prices are good right now and we have the cash waiting for you. Drive your car in today and let us see it.

Dorsey Brothers

Phone 146
Elba, Alabama

Approved by
Office of Price Administration
Sponsored by

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

SOUTHERN KRAFT DIVISION

MILLS AT: Mobile, Ala., Moss Point, Miss., Panama City, Fla., Bastrop, La., Springhill, La.,

Camden, Ark., and Georgetown, S. C.

WE BUY PULPWOOD FROM

H. Tindol,
Graceville, Fla.

W. C. Martin,
Box No. 167, Andalusia, Ala.

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BUY WAR BONDS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

LEAVES FOR COLLEGE

Mrs. Lizzar Miles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Miles, of Bluff Springs community, left for Athens, Alabama, on August 22 to begin her college career. Her friends wish her success and happiness.

Go to Church Sunday!

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Join the U.S. Crop Corps to help harvest cotton, peanuts, and sweet potatoes. The two pictures above: Top: High school girls of the Sylacauga High School picking cotton. Left to right they are Betty Jean Chandler, Sue Roberson, Naomi Whittemore, Freddie Nashes, Katie Mae Dixon. The bottom picture shows school children weighing cotton on the farm of W. F. Farmer, Talladega.

Special cotton picking days are being arranged throughout Alabama this year to give business people and school children an opportunity to pick cotton. School terms have been divided so that farm children can help their parents harvest their cotton, peanuts, and potatoes. Many workers are being recruited to help harvest peanuts, especially in Southeast Alabama.

A Ton-Need On Each Alabama Acre

EVERY Alabama acre of crop and pasture land, except the lime soils of the Black Belt, needs a ton of lime. Some soils need more than a ton per acre.

This is reported by J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in a visit to the state. More than 6,000,000 tons of lime will need to be applied on Alabama soils to do a real liming job.

The value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are well recognized by Alabama farmers because more than 15 million dollars annually in the lime market.

Lime is essential to the best growth of most legumes and pasture plants. It can be applied with lime spreaders or broadcast with shovels.

At the rate of one ton per acre, it will not need to be repeated for several years. The goal in most counties should be "a ton of lime on every acre of crop and pasture land."

Farm Mortgage Debt Low

INCREASED mortgage payments by farmers have reduced the total farm mortgage debt of the Nation to the lowest in 25 years, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the same time, demands for loans to purchase farms showed a continued decline in the Federal Land Bank system during the first 3 months of 1943, with other farm mortgage lenders noting a similar trend.

Legumes Make Big Hogs Out Of Little Ones

By J. C. GRIMES
Alabama Experiment Station

WITH the present scarcity of protein feeds on the market, it is highly important that farmers provide good legume pastures for their hogs.

Experiments on the main experiment station at Auburn and the branch stations and fields throughout Alabama have shown that fattening hogs will make 100 pounds of gain on around 330 to 360 pounds of corn if they are allowed to graze on a good legume pasture. If the hogs are fed corn in a pen, they will require around 650 pounds of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain.

Most any of commonly grown legume crops are good as a hog pasture. Among the crops which have been tested for grazing, the best ones are winter rye, clover, crimson clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, Kudzu, and soybeans. These are all of about equal value so far as producing gains are concerned.

The percentage of protein in a crop tends to get smaller as the crop becomes more mature. Therefore, best results are obtained if crops are grazed when the plants are young and tender.

Lime Essential

NITROGEN, phosphoric acid, and potash are recognized as essential to crop production in Alabama for practically all farms.

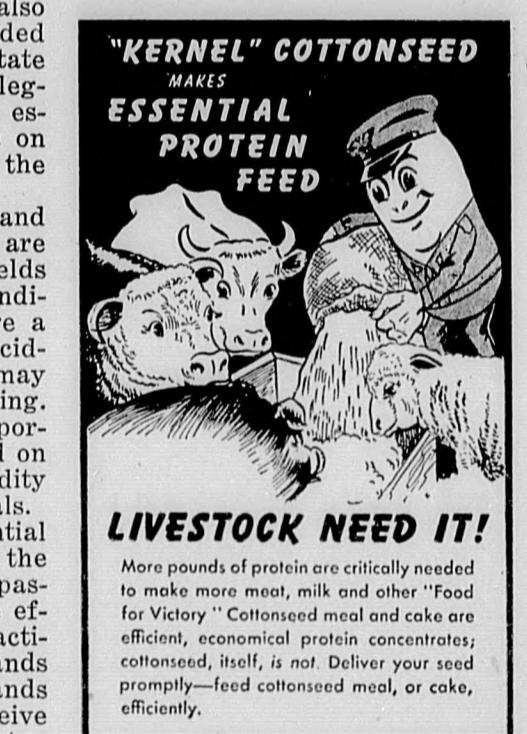
Another material, lime, is also quite important. Lime is needed on practically all soils of the State in relatively large amounts. Lime is essential to successful pastures on practically all soils other than the lime soils of the Black Belt.

Lime must be used on land where acid-forming fertilizers are used if a reduction in crop yields is to be prevented. Present indications are in the area of a considerable amount of acid-forming nitrogen fertilizers may be used for top- and side-dressing. Should this be done it is important that enough lime be used on cropland to counteract acidity developed by the acid fertilizer.

These facts make lime essential to soil improvement through the use of legumes, to successful pasture development, and to the efficient use of fertilizers. Practically all crop and pasture lands in Alabama, except the lime lands of the Black Belt, should receive an application of at least one ton per acre of agricultural limestone.

* * *

Be glad you have the right to save: save right, and right now—in War Bonds.



—Courtesy National Cottonseed Products Association.

It doesn't pay to feed cottonseed to livestock. It does pay to feed cottonseed meal.

Celing prices of seed have been set at \$56 per ton and meal at \$48 per ton.

Our 1944 Program

MAJOR essentials in the 1944 farm program are:

1. Increased production . . . need 380 million U. S. acres in crops; this being slightly above the peak year of 377 million acres in 1932; also slightly above 364 million acres planted 1943.

2. Major increases in quinquas and allotments except on tobacco. Cotton is expressly removed for this year.

3. Conservation program for improving soil fertility while increasing production . . . for which Congress appropriated \$300,000,000.

4. Prices will be supported almost at present. Under war conditions, therefore, we shall have price support on a reasonable level without production control.

More as to what is wanted . . . 65 million acres of wheat, or a 26 percent increase over this year; many more dry peas, beans, soybeans, lentils, chickpeas, corn, alfalfa, and other feeds.

Washington believes that about a year from now we will feel our first protein shortage. This is why more protein crops are wanted . . . why more legumes should be planted.

The total slaughter of meat the next 12 months is estimated to exceed by 50 percent the average slaughter for 1936-40.

Harvested Peanut Land Needs Cover

By J. C. LOWERY
Extension Agronomist

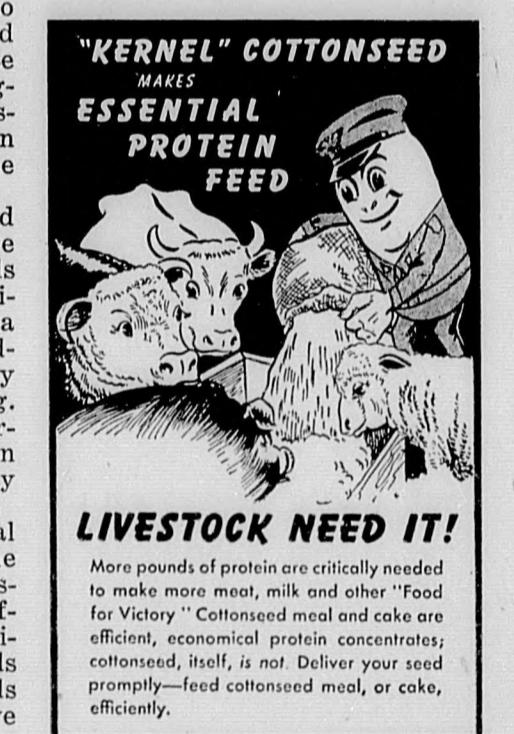
LAND on which peanuts have been harvested should be protected with some type of winter cover, such as winter legumes or small grain, Austrian peas, vetch, and blue lupines are especially suitable crops for this purpose.

The fact that most of the peanut fields are gleaned by hogs presents a problem in seeding these crops. A very satisfactory method of seeding both legumes and small grain is to broadcast the seed just ahead of digging the peanuts providing that the method used in digging the peanuts scatters the scatting well enough. If the digging implement is one which disturbs the soil very little, the seed should be drilled between the peanut rows.

If the legumes or grain are planted after the peanuts are dug the seed should be drilled in the peanut rows as is done in the peanut rows where hogs glean the fields. It is undesirable to broadcast legume or grain seed after the peanuts have been dug because the plowing and disking to cover the seed scatters the peanuts left in the ground which may result in considerable damage to the crop seeded when the hogs glean the field.

The green cover crop, especially oats, is a desirable grazing crop for the hogs while gleaning the fields.

Where peanut fields are not grazed by hogs the legume or grain seed may be planted by the usual method.



17 Sweet Potato Facts And What Farmers Can Do About Them

By L. M. WARE
Head, Horticulture Department
Alabama Experiment Station

HERE are a few facts which cover the sweet potato situation and a few thoughts on storage.

1. The government has established a support price for sweet potatoes. The prices at the present are fixed at \$1.15 per bushel from August to December, and per bushel from January and February, and \$1.45 per bushel after February 1. Potatoes must consist of No. 1's, properly graded and packaged in boxes, crates, or hamper, and delivered in carlot quantities to loading stations. The support price for No. 2's, which consists of 75 percent No. 1's, will be 15 cents per bushel.

2. The present difference in price between grades is hardly adequate to encourage general storage. There is the likelihood that a greater price spread will be established under fall.

3. Present indications are that unless the price spread is increased most farmers will sell their crops at digging time. This will defeat the purpose of the program, will mean a great overtaxing of handling, inspection, and transportation facilities and will result in increased difficulties of obtaining containers. The potato program promises to be a colossal failure if every farmer tries to sell his potatoes at digging time. Make no mistake on this point.

4. There is every indication that there will be a shortage of containers. Box and crate factories will hardly be able to supply the demand. Growers are urged to make arrangements for boxes early. Recent regulations permit timber dealers to use their own lumber to make boxes, or crates for their own needs. Local mills might help the situation by saving up material for field or storage boxes.

5. It may be necessary to use sacks. This is ahead for those who have to receive potatoes in sacks unless they are to be consumed within a short time. Every effort should be made to keep to a minimum the potatoes moving to market in sacks. Sacks are usually too heavy to move this way. For delivery to nearby army camps, sacks might be satisfactory.

6. Plans should be started now to construct buildings and storage houses in each community into sweet potato storage space. Unused buildings and storage houses are usually available in most communities, localities, and small towns. County agents, marketing specialists, and others interested in organization of the sweet potato crop should locate these buildings and at once make the necessary changes or

7. Under present regulation storage buildings may be constructed of old buildings modified if the cost of labor and material does not exceed \$1,000. If timber is cut from the farmer's land, the cost of lumber need not be included in the cost.

8. For proper curing, a building should be a provide to for a period of two weeks after digging, a temperature between 80° F. and 85° F., and a relative humidity around 90 percent. This will require artificial heat and proper ventilation.

9. Fundamentally, for proper storage after curing, a building should provide a temperature of approximately 55° F. with a relative humidity around 90 percent. The temperature in a storage building should never drop below 50° F.

10. The most serious error in curing sweet potatoes is to consider the process a "drying out" process. Curing is not a "drying out" process; it is a "curing" process during which time cut surfaces are healed and surface physical changes are taking place in the potato, making it sweeter and more palatable, and likewise, changes are taking place in the skin, giving it higher protective capacity. The curing process, therefore, is not just a process of removing water from the potato. Overheated ventilation is necessary to prevent condensation of moisture on surfaces and to keep the humidity down to 85 percent.

11. In the southern part of Alabama satisfactory curing and storage conditions may often be obtained without artificial heat but it is necessary to make sure that temperatures of 80° F. to 85° F. can be maintained during the curing process, and later to be sure that a drop in temperature below 50° F.

12. Under present regulation storage buildings may be constructed of old buildings modified if the cost of labor and material does not exceed \$1,000. If timber is cut from the farmer's land, the cost of lumber need not be included in the cost.

13. Prepare now to handle potatoes carefully and with as little bruising as possible. Practically all roots start with cut surfaces or

can be prevented during the storage. This is cheap insurance.

14. Avoid digging potatoes when the soil is wet. Allow the potatoes a little time to dry off in the field before placing in containers. Never store them in the same containers used for harvesting.

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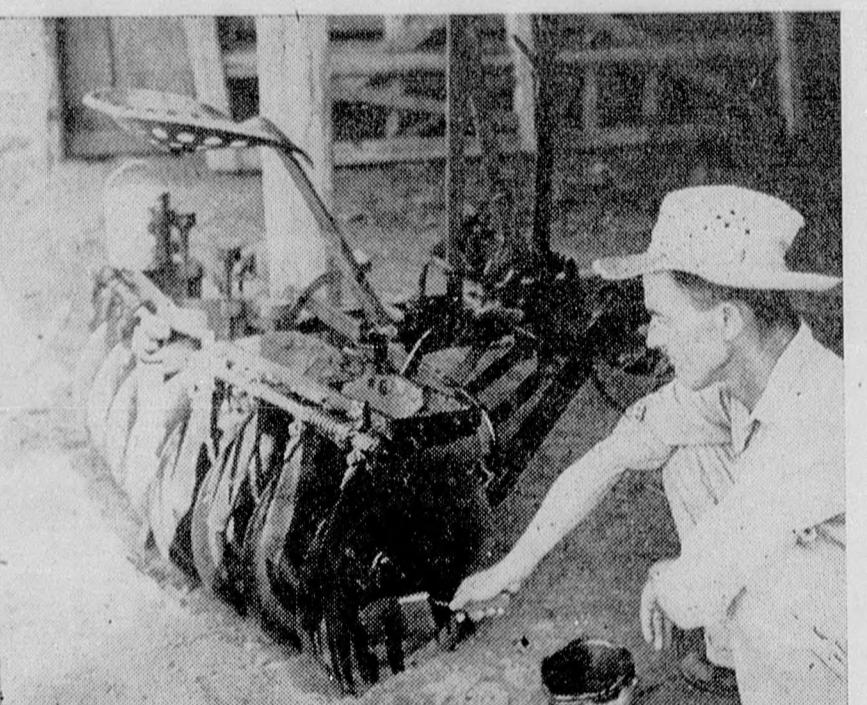
16. Grading should be done in the field, the 1's being placed in one container, the 2's in another, and the cuts and culs in another.

17. After potatoes are placed in storage they should not be handled again until ready for marketing. For best appearance, potatoes should be brushed before marketing. Very high proportion of rotting has been obtained by dipping the potatoes in a borax solution (20 lbs. of borax in 100 gallons of water). The office of the Federal Commission of Food and Drugs, however, has not given its approval of this treatment for potatoes intended for human consumption. (For seed potatoes the borax treatment has been found to be very good.)

If the South handles the sweet potato crop in a good, orderly fashion this year, spreads the period of availability of the crop over a long period, the sweet potato will advance by years as a standard food product. This will be a great service to the nation.

Here are some time-savers when sewing: Keep sewing machine clean, oil well, change equipment conveniently and with good light. In the sewing room have a chair, ironing board, sleeve board, iron, table for cutting, well equipped basket or box with sharp dressmaker's pins, scissors, and hooks for hanging garments under construction.

The wise home manager will plan household activities so that each family member will be responsible for doing definite things.



John M. Lile, Leighton, Alabama, makes a practice of painting all of his farm machines, tools, and equipment with used motor oil before storing them. Mr. Lile is shown here painting a disk harrow with motor oil.

additions to make them suitable can be prevented during the storage.

7. For proper storage of sweet potatoes, a building must provide facilities for both curing and storing the potatoes.

8. For proper curing, a building should be provided to for a period of two weeks after digging, a temperature between 80° F. and 85° F., and a relative humidity around 90 percent. This will require artificial heat and proper ventilation.

9. Under present regulation storage buildings may be constructed of old buildings modified if the cost of labor and material does not exceed \$1,000. If timber is cut from the farmer's land, the cost of lumber need not be included in the cost.

10. The most serious error in curing sweet potatoes is to consider the process a "drying out" process. Curing is not a "drying out" process; it is a "curing" process during which time cut surfaces are healed and surface physical changes are taking place in the potato, making it sweeter and more palatable, and likewise, changes are taking place in the skin, giving it higher protective capacity. The curing process, therefore, is not just a process of removing water from the potato. Overheated ventilation is necessary to prevent condensation of moisture on surfaces and to keep the humidity down to 85 percent.

11. In the southern part of Alabama satisfactory curing and storage conditions may often be obtained without artificial heat but it is necessary to make sure that temperatures of 80° F. to 85° F. can be maintained during the curing process, and later to be sure that a drop in temperature below 50° F.

12. Under present regulation storage buildings may be constructed of old buildings modified if the cost of labor and material does not exceed \$1,000. If timber is cut from the farmer's land, the cost of lumber need not be included in the cost.

13. Prepare now to handle potatoes carefully and with as little bruising as possible. Practically all roots start with cut surfaces or

can be prevented during the storage. This is cheap insurance.

14. Avoid digging potatoes when the soil is wet. Allow the potatoes a little time to dry off in the field before placing in containers. Never store them in the same containers used for harvesting.

15. The government has established a support price for sweet potatoes. The prices at the present are fixed at \$1.15 per bushel from August to December, and per bushel from January and February, and \$1.45 per bushel after February 1. Potatoes must consist of No. 1's, properly graded and packaged in boxes, crates, or hamper, and delivered in carlot quantities to loading stations. The support price for No. 2's, which consists of 75 percent No. 1's, will be 15 cents per bushel.

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New Support Price For Cottonseed

In a move to stimulate greater production of cottonseed oil, meal, and linters needed for war purposes, the War Food Administration, has announced that it has established a minimum support price for cottonseed produced from the 1943 crop at \$56 per ton, f. o. b. shipped point in Alabama.

On the basis of the new support prices, taking into consideration average quality premiums and discounts and an average ginner's margin of not more than \$8 per ton, prices to growers should average approximately \$53 per ton in bale lots at the

The same announcement says that the Commodity Credit Corporation will support prices for cottonseed at 11% premium over the \$44 per ton in Alabama. Thus, it will be observed that a ton of cottonseed is worth about \$9 more than a ton of cottonseed meal.

1943 Cotton Loan Program

THE 1943 average loan rate on 7/8 inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will be 18.41 cents per pound, based upon parity price of 20.46 for August 1, 1943. Last year the average loan rate on 7/8 inch Middling cotton, gross weight was 17.02 cents per pound.

Premiums and discounts for grade and staple in the 1943 program will be calculated in relation to the loan rate on 15/16 inch Middling cotton. The rate for 15/16 inch Middling cotton will be 85 points (.85 cents per pound) above the basic rate for 7/8 inch Middling cotton. As in previous programs, the loan rate will be based on the net weight of the cotton. The net weight loan rate will be 80 points above that for gross weight to compensate for the lesser service rendered by the loan committee which the loan is essential. The average loan rate for 15/16 inch Middling cotton, net weight, will be 20.06 cents

Red Clover Promising Hog Crop

RED clover has shown some outstanding drought resistant qualities in five-year tests at the Alabama Experiment Station, announces D. G. Sturkie, agronomist. In 1943 the crop is tried out on a grazing basis for hogs. The results at Auburn were very satisfactory and plantings were made in 1942 at the Gulf Coast and Wiregrass Sub-Stations and at Prattville and Tuskegee Fields with results quite as satisfactory as those at Auburn. At present, while it is still in the experimental stage as a hog grazing crop Dr. Sturkie believes that it has so much promise that farmers should give it a trial, at least on a small scale, as a hog grazing crop. Here are the suggestions on how to grow it.

How To Grow Red Clover

Break the land and add one ton

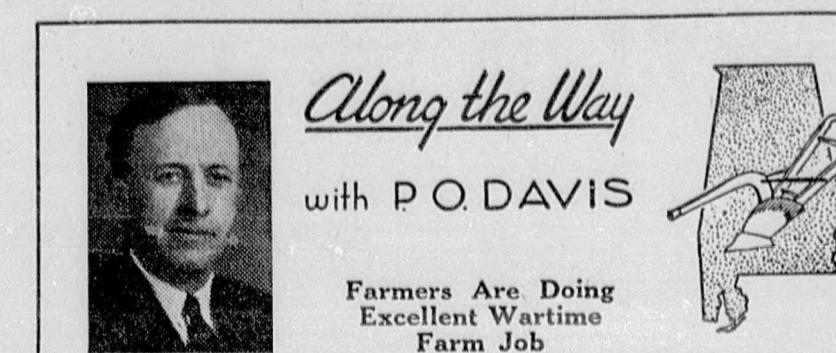
Some Record

W. O. Crawford, Hamburg, Perry County, Alabama, has ordered 2,300,000 pounds of calcium silicate for use on his farm this year. As far as is known, this is the largest order ever placed for calcium silicate.

Oats And Vetch

W. P. KILGORE, Parrish, W. Alabama, Route 2, grew one-horse wagon loads of oats and vetch on 1.1 acres of land. He filled all of his barns with hay, had three stacks outside a barn and grazed five loads to neighbors who wanted it.

Mr. Kilgore has made it a practice to grow oats and vetch for the past six years. He used 200 pounds of nitrate of soda as a top dressing.



THIS is a tribute to American farmers based upon their record. During the last ten years their total production was 5.6 percent above the average ten years.

The last six years were still better. Production these years averaged 12.6 percent above the ten years just before the AAA program began, 1922-32. Yet it is felt that the decade that ended in 1938 was one of the highest in farm production.

Production in 1942 was the highest ever.

Food production last year (1942) was 28 percent above any year prior to 1933. It exceeded 1918 by 42 percent; and 1918 was in the first World War.

Another striking fact is that in 1941 and 1942 the American people ate better than ever before. They consumed 8 percent more food per person than during the boom years of 1928-1929.

The above is more than a tribute to American farmers. It is a marvelous record. Farmers were producing abundantly, while improving their land. Going deeper into it, we see that the agricultural adjustment program to date has been one of balanced abundance rather than scarcity. It will continue to be this because of the necessity of an ample supply of food and fiber at all times.

THIS record convinces me that farmers will produce the increases of proteins, fats, and other farm products requested for 1944. At least they will do their best with what they have.

They know that they will have more equipment than they had this year and also more fertilizer except potash. They will not have as much help, though, and they want but they will have more help for older people, younger people, and people not on farms for emergency jobs.

As this statement is being circulated in your local weekly paper farmers are working from daylight to dark in harvesting and planting. More winter legumes and small grain are to be planted for the soil, for grazing, and for feed next spring and summer.

THE peanut harvest is attracting more attention than any other crop. This is because there are more of them. All of them are wanted.

It is not good for the land to dig peanuts but it is now a war necessity. So farmers are urged to dig all they can for war needs.

Most of Alabama's peanuts are produced in nine counties.—Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Pike. Harvesting is an emergency job which must be done in two or three weeks. If not, many peanuts will be left in the ground whereas all should be dug and moved into war service.

DURING August I attended meetings of farmers in many counties. En route to and from these meetings I observed crops in many other counties.

Wherever I went I was thrilled with what farmers have done. Their record this year is remarkable. Most crops really look good. Weather was good except local areas—particularly northwest Alabama where drought was destructive, especially to early corn and hay crops.

These observations convinced me that the 1943 harvest in Alabama will be big. My high appreciation of farmers again overflows for what they have done. And I'm convinced that a bigger job will be done in 1944.

THE sweet potato is truly a wonder crop. This fact was impressed upon me at a meeting in Auburn on August 10. Prof. L. M. Ware of the Experiment Station at Auburn displayed—and visitors tasted—a dozen delicious products that he had produced from sweet potatoes.

These reminded me of what has been done by manufacturing sweet potato into many delicious and valuable products. Perhaps the sweet potato is the most versatile crop.

Sweet potatoes are easily produced in Alabama. Big yields come from average land and good treatment. Manufacturing will be needed; and we need more manufacturing in Alabama. Everything, therefore, seems to combine in favor of producing, eating, feeding more sweet potatoes.

How To Grow Red Clover

Break the land and add one ton

September, 1943

Wild Drug Plants Are Needed

(Continued from page 1)
in some sections of the State and the berries are sometimes used for making wine. Both the berries and the roots are wanted. The berries must be clean and dry and the roots must be white, cut into slices, and bone dry. Four cents a pound was offered for both the berries and the roots.

All plants must be bone dry before they are shipped. Leaves, herbs, and flowers may be dried in moderate ovens and should have a bright color when dry. Roots should be washed free of dirt after they are dug and may be cut or sliced to hasten drying; they may be dried in the shade or in the sun. Leaves, herbs, and flowers are dry when they are cut and dried and bark are dry when they break with a snap. Caution: wet or dark, moldy plants are worthless and should not be shipped.

Pop-gum elder—Pop-gum elder needs no description and is common in wet places throughout the State. Eight cents a pound was offered for the ripe, clean, dry berries. The flowers also are wanted but they must be of high quality to command a good price. Twenty-five cents per pound was offered for bright, striped flowers but only four cents for medium. Dark-colored flowers are not wanted.

Wild ginger—Wild ginger grows in woods throughout the State. It is also called heart leaf because its leaves are heart shaped and most boys and girls know it by its flowers which grow on large leaves. It is a sweet smelling plant with many small seed-pods. Since cattle and horses are sometimes poisoned by eating the leaves and children by eating the green pods, it is a good idea to get rid of it anyway. Bright, dry leaves are quoted in a recent price list at ten cents a pound and dry roots at eight cents.

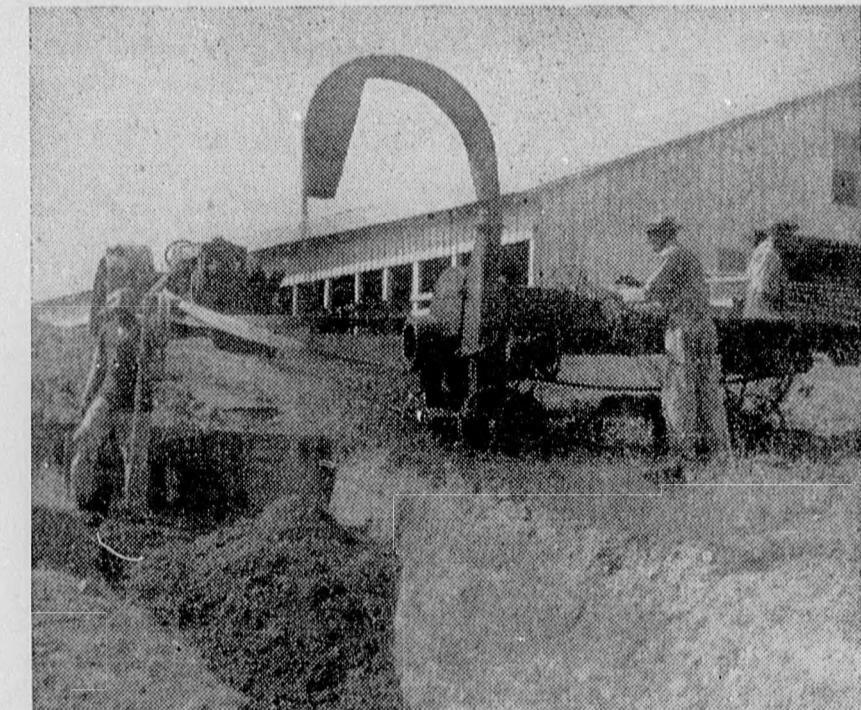
Sassafras—Sassafras is a weedy bush or small tree that is known to every farm boy. Since it is wanted as a drug plant, there may be something to the practice of a generation ago when it was used in love charms and in love potions. It is a bad weed in cultivated fields. It has stickers on it and most small bare-foot boys dread it after it has been up and dried. It has flowers that resemble those of the sweet potato and bear fruit look like small, yellow tomatoes when ripe. Ten cents a pound was offered for the bright, dry, ripe berries and five cents a pound for the roots.

Horse nettle—This plant is also known as bull nettle, bull briar and tread softly. It is a common weed in gardens and waste places and in some sections of the country is a bad weed in cultivated fields. It has stickers on it and most small bare-foot boys dread it after it has been up and dried. It has flowers that resemble those of the sweet potato and bear fruit look like small, yellow tomatoes when ripe. Ten cents a pound was offered for the bright, dry, ripe berries and five cents a pound for the roots.

Jerusalem oak—Jerusalem oak is a tall, rather woody shrub or small tree. It has a strong odor. It grows around the edges of gardens and fields and in waste places. It produces an abundance of red, sour-tasting "seeds." The price for the dried leaves without stems was quoted as two cents a pound.

Sourwood—Sourwood is a weedy bush along fence rows and woods borders. It has large, divided leaves, and its woody stem has a large pith and brownish, milky sap. It is easily recognized in the fall by its large clusters of red, sour-tasting "seeds." The price for the dried leaves without stems was quoted as two cents a pound.

Pokeweed—This is another common weed; it also is known as pokeroot and pokeberry. It has a thick, fleshy root, large, purplish stem, large, bright green leaves, and clusters of fruits that are almost black when ripe. The young plants are eaten as greens



"Dig-a-silo" has become the slogan of a good many farmers these days who have learned that sweet potato vines make good livestock feed when placed in trench silos. Sometimes farmers challenge each other to "digging duels" to see who can dig a trench silo in the shortest time. Neighbors in some communities have formed "Dig-a-silo" clubs to swap work with each other.

Of course, farmers usually need help not only to make their silos but to fill them. In some places "Fill-a-silo" clubs succeed "Dig-a-silo" clubs. Both are generally made up of farmers who share labor with each other, and may also include some business men, high school boys, and even able-bodied bankers, lawyers, and preachers.

My Family... And Yours

Seeing The Best—A Family Habit

By ELTA MAJORS
Family Life and Child Care Specialist

WHEN looking at a picture we instinctively place it so that we may see it in its most favorable light. Sometimes we forget to do this with human beings, yet we mean to be more considerate of people than we are of pictures.

Second: What about the boys and girls in the family? Believe in the underlying good intent of them, see the best, give them the benefit of the doubt and not be too hasty in arriving at conclusions. When we do this we often shut out an explanation that would put a different light on the whole picture. If parents are inclined to believe the worst, without attempting to understand, the child may think, "What's the use?"

In seeing the best in them we are not doing them or ourselves any harm. We help them to do the best possible job. Mothers should be happy in doing their best and seeing the best in other mothers. In this way they will find it easier to be charitable in their criticisms.

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Four Ways To Provide Vegetables Throughout Year

EVERY Alabama farmer has at his command four methods by which he can provide throughout the year a variety of vegetables for his use. Vegetables may be available fresh from the garden, canned, stored as fresh vegetables, or stored as dried vegetables.

Dr. C. L. Isbell, of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, says that every effort should be made to provide fresh vegetables from the garden over as long a period of time as possible, and that the surplus should be canned, stored as such, or dried and stored.

On the storage of fresh vegetables, Isbell says in part:

Except in the northern part of the State where the winters are relatively cold, beets and carrots cannot be kept in common storage for more than about four to six weeks because of excessive shriveling if stored very dry. They become very dry if stored in a relatively moist place. Usually tops should be carefully removed preparatory to common storage for these vegetables.

There are several inexpensive wax emulsions in which beets and carrots can be immersed before storage and the rate of shriveling will be materially reduced.

Carrots may usually be harvested fresh from the garden the year around in North Alabama and often as far south as Middle Alabama. Fall-planted carrots should be covered with soil or straw during the coldest weather to avoid freezing at night and thawing during the day. Fall-grown carrots may be kept in good condition for 10 to 12 weeks by handling them as follows:

Carefully harvest with leaves attached after cool weather arrives and before hard freezes occur; store one layer deep in a thin layer of pine straw or leaves spread out on the straw of the ground under a branched tree. Cover the entire roots, but not the leaves, with enough pine straw or dry leaves to protect them from the sun and prevent shriveling. The leaves of the carrots so stored gradually die off and fall off, but just about the time all of them are dead, new ones appear. The stored roots remain plump, crisp, and appear to make little change in quality over the winter, but as spring approaches feed roots begin to develop and the quality of the stored carrots becomes unsatisfactory.

Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, and collards may be stored upright in trenches or in pits with roots attached. The roots should be covered with soil and tops covered



With Alabama Farmers

Tall Oat Yield: J. D. Hyde of Conecuh County harvested 40 acres of Quincy No. 1 oats this spring which yielded 60 bushels per acre.

Caley Peas: Orders have been placed by farmers for 11,000 pounds of Caley peas to be planted this fall. This amount will be sufficient to plant approximately 290 acres.

Saved Saved: Macon County farmers harvested approximately 25,000 pounds of blue lupine seed during the past season. Of this amount, approximately 10,000 pounds will be placed on the market.

Good Grazing: H. L. Alsobrook, farmer of Chambers County, says that nine acres of crimson clover on his farm gave 455 days of grazing per acre. Yearlings on the crop made from 50 to 100 pounds of gain each. In addition to the crimson clover, these calves received a very small ration of hay.

Cheep Nitrogen: John E. Sharpe, Extension-TVA demonstration farmer of Chambers County, estimates that he has added over \$2,000 worth of nitrogen to the soil by growing manure. This nitrogen more than doubled the yield of row crops.

Saves Vetch: J. C. White, Priceville, Morgan County, saved 2100 pounds of hairy vetch seed from six acres of land this spring. This was an average yield of 350 pounds of seed per acre.

Good Crop Prospects: Culman County farmers report excellent crop prospects.

Isom Akins, who cultivates a UTD farm in the Fairview Community, has a six-acre field of corn from which he expects a yield of 80 bushels of corn per acre.

W. Taylor Mitchell of the Ballington Community has a field of corn following crimson clover on which he expects to harvest approximately 75 bushels of corn per acre.

Green tomatoes may be harvested in late fall by picking the fruit or by pulling up the plants with the fruit attached, and if stored in a cool place, protected from freezing, will gradually ripen and supply fresh tomatoes until about the first of February the following year.

Rutabagas, turnips and kohlrabi, if harvested while firm and otherwise in good condition, may be kept over winter in common storage in either cellars, hills, or trenches, or under straw with just enough cover to prevent hard freezing. It is especially necessary that these crops have much ventilation while in storage. During very cold winters it may be necessary to take them from storage, remove new top and root growth, and place them back in storage. Turnips and rutabagas may be stored in relatively dry places for several weeks. Under such conditions much shriveling takes place but when cooked the product is usually satisfactory.

H. A. Farmer, Bangor Community, has approximately 500 stands of bees located in several different sections of Blount and Cullman Counties and is breeding queens for shipment to the Northern States and Canada. The bee business is so good he states that he was unable to fill the orders as fast as he received them this year.



An excellent growth of oats on the farm of V. C. Elgin, R. F. D., Montgomery, Alabama.—SCS photo.

The War Food Administration has announced that the use of chemical nitrogen will be permitted on 1943 fall-sown grains for harvest. It is estimated that the quantity of chemical nitrogen available will be available to agriculture during the year beginning July 1, 1943, will be 15 percent higher than the record amount used by farmers in 1941.

Produce, Save, Share

HERE are reasons why farmers should produce, save and share foods:

1. Food doesn't just happen; it has to be produced by work and planning and conserved by genius and care.
2. Our allies actually do depend in large measure on the food supply from which we eat so freely.
3. Our armed forces must plan with a margin of safety and for rapid replacement of supplies sunk at sea.
4. The civilian supply of food will be large enough for health and strength for all, but not for waste.
5. Rationing of some foods is necessary. Without it there would certainly be less fairness.
6. Never during this war can the consumer or producer settle down to assurance that all the food producing and food using habits can stay the same from here on out.



—Courtesy Swift and Company.

Give Them Rest Before Freshening

By F. W. BURNS
Extension Dairyman

AVOID the usual slump in milk production this summer. It is caused by a lack of feed when pastures begin to dry up. By saving protein this summer we will have more to use this winter when it will be badly needed.

ONE acre of temporary grazing crops such as crimson clover, oats or rye should be planted for each milch cow in Alabama this fall. Temporary grazing crops will help to replace grass and hay this coming winter. Green feed is also valuable in increasing the vitamin A content of dairy products.

FALL freshening cows should be given a rest period of 6 weeks before lactation periods. During the period the dairy is dry it will pay to feed sufficient grain to keep it in good condition if the pasture is short. Cows that are in good condition at calving time will produce more milk during that lactation period than those that are allowed to freshen while thin.

REMEMBER that there is an increasing demand for high quality feed.



These are the officers of the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs for 1943-44. Shown in the picture left to right are: Mrs. M. L. Wilson, treasurer; Pinckard; Mrs. Frank Baker, secretary, Montevallo; Mrs. C. E. Hayes, reporter, Falkville; Mrs. James McInnis, parliamentarian, Montgomery; Mrs. Grier McPherson, director, District I, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. R. E. Robertson, president, Fosters; Mrs. W. H. Bassett, director, District I, Huntsville; Mrs. John Taylor, social and economic studies, Buffalo; Mrs. H. B. Hanson, community activities, Coffee Springs; Mrs. J. W. Cochran, Mrs. H. N. Murdoch, director, District II, Coffee Springs; Mrs. L. W. Boyd, first vice-president and reaching more people, Livingston; and Mrs. L. W. Woods, farm bureau, Red Level.

Others not shown in this picture are: Mrs. Ben Shelton, 2nd vice-president, Flat Rock; Mrs. A. L. Lasseter, live-at-home, Rt. 2, Centre, and Mrs. Jeff Taylor, director, District IV, Woodland.

The State Of Your Health

How Prevent Pellagra

PELLAGRA, a particularly serious health problem in the rural South, was believed for a considerable time to be communicated from the sick to the well like the usual "catching disease." However, it is now recognized that it is entirely non-contagious. Impoverished diet, and that alone, appears to be solely responsible for it. If the food you eat contains the essential vitamins in sufficient amount, you need have no fear of contracting it, no matter how closely you may associate with its victims. If your diet is lacking in these all-important vitamins, you are a potential victim, even if you never see a pellagra from one year's end to another.

The pellagra-preventing vitamins are rather widely distributed in food. Those especially rich in them are milk, liver, eggs, green and yellow vegetables, and fruits. Other sources include shelled lima beans (both green and dried), green and dried soy beans (shelled), nut tops, broccoli, cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, chicken meat, codfish, collards, dried cowpeas, kale, mustard greens, peanuts, pecans, dried prunes, sardines, spinach and turnip greens. It is estimated that most of these products are readily available to Victory gardeners and those who keep cows.

Until a comparatively short time ago, pure yeast was relied upon almost to the exclusion of everything else in the treatment of pellagra. This was usually administered at the rate of one-half ounce per patient per day over periods varying from six to ten weeks. More recently, however, gratifying success has followed the administration of niacin, formerly known as nicotinic acid. This was first used in the treatment of the familiar black tongue in dogs, which was found

Women At Work

Hoops and Hides—"I believe we would have found some kind of way for canning the hoops and the complete cure is if I had kept them." That's what Mrs. John Wilson, Covington County home demonstration club woman, said when she viewed the variety of goods the club members had on hand.

Mrs. Claude Goolsby and Mrs. Tom Morrison of the Demonstration Club and Mrs. Jean Fendley of the county food preservation work, assisted Negro families in their communities with canning fruits and vegetables.

* * *

Cakes Make Money—"Each Saturday I sell around 40 pounds of cake and gingers and oil mills cannot beat cottonseed meal for softness. They can trade if they want to."

* * *

The Alabama Experiment Station has found that farmers can produce eggs at a feed cost of 5 to 6 cents per dozen by feeding them all the grain they want, giving them about 3 pounds of mash per 100 birds per day and grating them on good clover.

* * *

Cakes Paid the Price—Mrs. John Coger's 488 laying pullets had a bill of \$14.50 for workmen to build a modern five-room house with two good-sized porches. The pullets paid off all the material used to build the house, paid for the outside, and paid for the interior. The total cost was \$362.30. "As my chickens make me a profit I plan to continue my home improvement project," states Mrs. Coger.

* * *

No Hunger If Food Is Saved.—There shall be no hungry farm families in Covington County this winter, say home demonstration club women. Each club member

has pledged to fill her own food basket and assist at least one other person who is not a club member to put up enough food for her family.

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